

London, July 19.—The Franco-American counter-offensive on the Aisne-Marne front continued with irresistible fury today, the allies advancing two miles in the first hour of the fighting. The number of German prisoners captured in the first day of the counter dispatch yesterday reached more than 10,000, said a Reuter dispatch from Paris today, quoting the newspaper Gaulois. Clocks in Mangin's army began the fresh assaults at 4:30 o'clock this morning, the Americans under General Degout sweeping forward one hour later. Tanks gave magnificent support to the assaulting waves.

Governor McCall Urges the People of Bay State to Celebrate the Victory

Governor McCall urges the people of Massachusetts to celebrate the great victory of the United States troops in France, as follows:

"In view of the splendid achievement of our American troops in France which has brought an important victory to the arms of the allies, I urge upon all the people of Massachusetts the celebration of the magnificent result.

"It is entirely fitting and it is due our soldiers in France that we take more than passing notice of this, the first victory of magnitude in which the Americans have taken a prominent and honored part; and I believe that the Commonwealth and its cities and towns will show by their observances their appreciation of the valor with which our soldiers upheld the first traditions of the Commonwealth and of the nation."

SHIPS OF BAY STATE

Boston and New England Carry Out American's Plan to Honor Boys in France

Continued from First Page.

At noon the sirens of the fireboats, the bells on the fire station houses, the bell on Faneuil Hall and every city appliance for making noise was started in a half-hour demonstration of the victory at the order of Acting-Mayor Walter L. Collins.

The celebration was underway at mid-morning, following suggestions telegraphed by the Boston AMERICAN to as many bell and whistle owners as could be reached in the opening hours of the business day.

At 10 o'clock bells were rung on Boston churches, factories and many other buildings.

Stream whistles added their strident scream to the joyous clanger of the bells.

EVERYBODY TAKES A HAND.

There was a carnival of noise along Boston's waterfront, shipping bells and whistles rang with land-grown rivals to honor the victory of the allied land forces.

At 3 o'clock there was a grand blaze of auto horns along Hub streets as added tribute.

Quincy, shipshape of Presidents, blue whistles and ring bells wildly. Workmen at the Fore River Shipbuilding Company banged their hammers against anvils in a tremendous "Anvil Chorus" that was kept up five hours.

Railroad engines and trolleys rang their bells and blew their whistles as though to say: "Out of the track, Germany, the allies are coming!"

Governor McCall issued a proclamation, calling upon the citizens of the Commonwealth to honor the success of the allied arms.

The bell on Faneuil Hall, our treasure "Cradle of Liberty," added a patriotic clanger to the general jubilation.

The following telegram was sent by the Boston AMERICAN to the governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut:

THE CALL FOR ACTION.

Boston and Massachusetts at the suggestion of the Boston AMERICAN are blowing whistles and ringing every bell in city and State in a grand patriotic rejoicing over the glorious victory that our American troops have gained over the enemy in France.

Late reports indicate our victory was a smashing one, of greater proportions. You will join in this demonstration by blowing whistles and ringing every bell in your State to blow your whistles and ring your bells.

Take about a crack from a "barred snare." You should have been on the water front.

GET AN EARLY START.

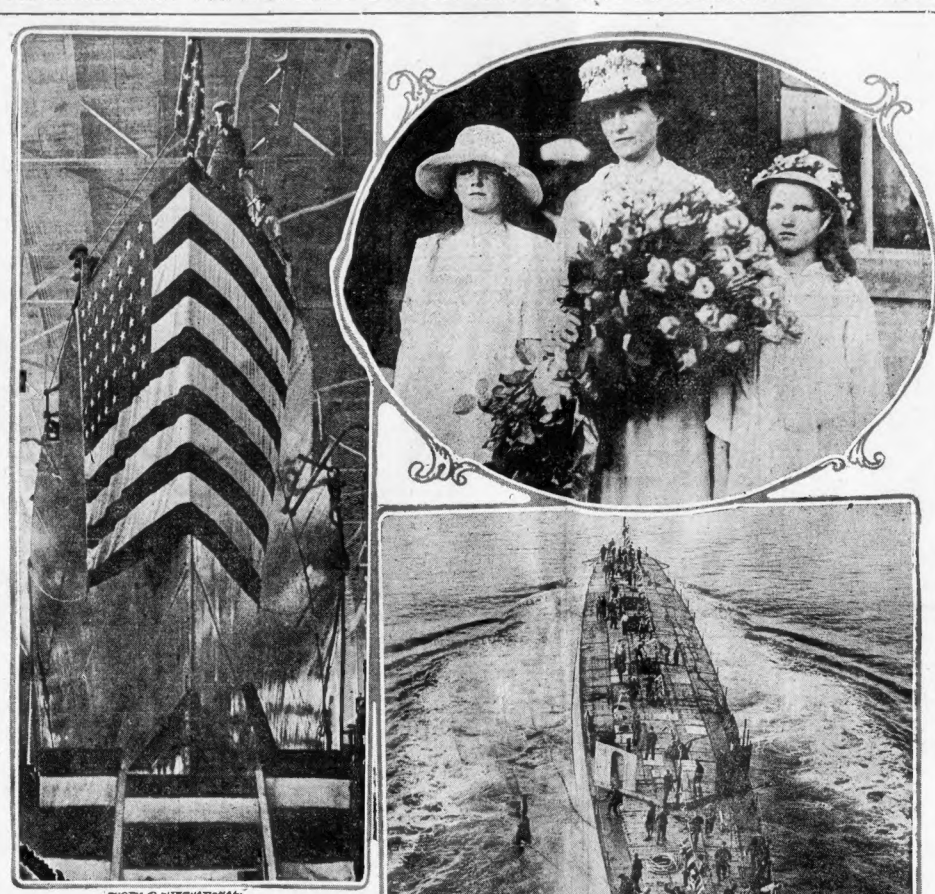
While Boston led in the general New England observance, there were preliminary celebrations in South and West. Weymouth in South-brook 5,000 persons took part in a celebration parade.

East Weymouth was celebrating at 2 p. m. The crowd of the citizens to a realization of the glorious victory had joined in a grand outburst of rejoicing. There was no sleep for one wanted to sleep from that time on until after the celebration climax. This was a parade at 5 o'clock through the streets of the town to the town hall to the time of martial music.

The instant and patriotic manner of an early demonstration was reflected in the whole harbor. Then, as the idea was grasped, one by one the whistles were heard. A preliminary whole harbor was a pandemonium of noise.

The big liners added their deep diapason to the shrill whistle and loud siren of the harbor craft and presently the roofs of the Chamber of Commerce building, the State House tower and other buildings along the waterfront were thronged with office workers, waving flags, and the water was filled with boats from a thousand miles through the harbor, and the nurses and those crowded around and away to the side of the big boat and cheered. Crowded excursion and ferry boats, with their cargoes of humanly added, joined in the display of enthusiasm, passengers, young and old, and men

ADMIRAL SIMS' WIFE SPEEDS DESTROYER ON WAY TO HUSBAND'S ARMADA



ADMIRAL SIMS' WIFE SPEEDS DESTROYER ON WAY TO HUSBAND'S ARMADA

Launching the new U. S. S. Delphy at the Quantum plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation. This destroyer was the first "child" for the immense new works that rose out of a swamp. Above at the left is the bow view of the Delphy as she prepared to take the initial bath in the waves. At the right is Mrs. William S. Sims, wife of the Admiral now in Europe, who christened the vessel, and her daughters, Margaret and Adelaide. Below the ship is seen taking the water.

Mrs. W. S. Sims, wife of Rear Admiral Sims, in command of the American fleet abroad, started the first of a new series of powerful destroyers on its way to her gallant husband's armada, when she christened the Delphy at the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at Quantum.

It was the first launching at the immense plant, which in nine months has been changed from a barren swamp to a bustling town of 5,000 workers, and 10,000 cheerers as the vessel slid down the ways.

It was the first occasion of the kind where the workers who actually built the ship and the members of their families attended an invited guests.

It was the forerunner of frequent launchings of similar vessels at the new plant, whose schedule calls for a destroyer every eight days.

WORKMEN KEEP BEST.

Even as the Delphy slid swiftly into the water, in the adjoining dock workers were hammering away at other destroyers in the immense covered sheds passed long enough to remove their hats and add their voices to the thousands venting cheer.

Never did a ship go down the greased ways under more promising auspices than this one. The workers of the first naval commander, the Delphy, were the first to be christened. The workers and their families were allotted vantage points on a long pier jutting out into the water, in the adjoining dock where the launching stand and other destroyers in the immense covered sheds passed long enough to remove their hats and add their voices to the thousands venting cheer.

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GERMANS USE REBELS AS FRONT AGAINST ALLIES

By International News Service.

Washington, July 19.—The German high command is utilizing its reserves in the effort to check the American-French assault between the Aisne and the Marne. This means, officers here familiar with the situation say, that the attack was even more successful than the official reports have indicated.

It shows that the German attack troops who were known to be on the front line where the counter assault of the allies was delivered were completely overwhelmed. And it means that if the Germans endeavor to divert the forces in the south from their objectives by a new assault in force on the British bulwark protecting the Channel ports, they will not be able to withdraw any more from the Champagne or Alsace regions to assist.

GERMANS CAUGHT NAPPING.

The situation today is better from an allied standpoint than it has been at any moment since the United States entered the war. The averaging nature of the American and French successes to date have undoubtedly greatly checked the whole army on the Western front and can be depended upon to spur their forces to greater exertions and more success.

Only as taking of what has been accomplished in the way of capture of prisoners and war materials has been reached in Washington, but the early reports from German headquarters indicate that so great a surprise of the Germans that they were taken by the Allies.

The attack of the Allies on the German front was a surprise. The character of the terrain over which the Allies were attacking was such that the Allies were able to push them back in the open country they will retain the offensive. However, when the Germans get into their trenches, which it is known already, the Allies will be necessary for the cavalry forces, while the soldiers brought to the front in the open country they will retain the offensive. However, when the Germans get into their trenches, which it is known already, the Allies will be necessary for the cavalry forces, while the soldiers brought to the front in the open country they will retain the offensive.

MASS OF TANKS USED.

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REBELS ON STRIKE PLACES.

General March told the committee that the present operation of the Allies was a surprise. The character of the terrain over which the Allies were attacking was such that the Allies were able to push them back in the open country they will retain the offensive. However, when the Germans get into their trenches, which it is known already, the Allies will be necessary for the cavalry forces, while the soldiers brought to the front in the open country they will retain the offensive.

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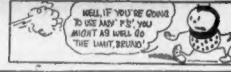
BELL'S
Absolutely Removes
Indigestion. Druggists
refund money if it fails. 25c

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
In Use For Over 30 Years
Always bears
the
signature of
J. C. Watson

THE MAN WHO CONTINUALLY IMAGINES HE IS WORKING HIMSELF TO DEATH NEVER WILL



BOSTON AMERICAN SPORTS



GREAT TY ON

By NICK FLATLEY.
The great hitting battle, of which every fan has been dreaming since Babe Ruth started knocking down fences, and since Ty Cobb began

UNION HAT CO.

DOWNTOWN DEPARTMENT STORE
BIG BARGAINS
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
\$9.50 Extra Fine Panama Hats . . . \$5.99
1.50 Men's One Piece Bathing Suits
2.50 Large Matting Suits 1.69
3.00 Men's Stylish Suit Hats . . . 1.90
65c Men's Wool Cashmere Hosiery
1.50 Men's Fine Manila Straw Hats
7.50 Double Sided Army Work Shoes . . . 4.99
4.00 Men's Stylish Panama Hats . . . 2.49
3.50 Workmen's Grain Leather Shoes 2.35
8.00 Large Strong Suit Cases . . . 3.49
2.00 Big Men's Negligee Shirts85
2.50 Youth's Neat Work Pants . . . 1.49
1.00 Men's Fine Summer Union Suits
8.50 Large High Cut Leather Bags . . . 5.49
2.00 Men's Flat Brim Straw Hats
1.25 Men's Heavy Wool Stockings79
1.50 Men's Cheviot Work Shirts
More Khaki Pants, Corduroy Clothing, Flannel Shirts, Wool Underwear, Summer Union Suits, Strong Working Shirts, Cowboy Hats, Army Hats, Rubber Coats, Rubber Boots, Rubber Goggles and Mittens, Oil Clothing, Wool Sweaters, Wool Stockings, Hats and Coats' Clothing, Pants, Overcoats, Suits, Dress Shoes, Work Shoes, Beach Jackets, Blanket Lined Coats, Trunks, Bags, Suit Cases, all at Big Bargain Prices for this sale.

UNION HAT CO.
139 Hanover St.
Don't Forget the Number



Credes in Arms!
and America
Are Nearer Together
Than Ever Before
That's Why You Should Talk French
The Boston Sunday Advertiser
Will Teach You
Free French Lesson
Next Sunday, July 21

IT HAPPENS EVERY DAY

By SWINNERTON



Corbett's Corner

By JAMES J. CORBETT.

"Walter Johnson is the greatest pitcher that ever lived," asserted Clark Griffith.
"Greater than Mathewson, Alexander, Young, Plank, Rube, Clark, son, Keefe, Brown, Walsh, Meekin, McHale, Nichols—and all the other twirling marvels!" I asked.
"Yes—greater than all of them," was the emphatic reply. "I've been his league baseball for thirty-one years—and I've seen every star twirler that the game has known in that long sweep of years. Johnson is the star of all the stars."
"To some it may seem that my espousing of Johnson's cause is like tooting my own horn, because he is one of my own endmen. I claim no credit for the greatness of Johnson."
"He was discovered by a traveling salesman, a friend of Joe Cannon, who managed the Senators in 1907. It was Joe who gave Walter his big-league chance, and he was a pitching marvel from his first day in the majors. He developed Johnson—except himself. And so no credit for what he is today belongs to me."
In eleven complete seasons Johnson has won 249 out of 413 games, for an average of 57.5. And he has done it with a team back of him that rarely has been other than mediocre.
NO SUPPORT FROM TEAM.
"For years his club was an habitual tail-end. It never gave to Walter any real batting support, and time and again the defense crumbled behind him."
"It used to be said in the first few years that Walter was with the Senators that his own team defeated him oftener than all the other clubs in the circuit. And that was true."
"Most teams give to their pitcher an average of about four runs per game as a working base. I dare say that the average the Senators, especially those from 1907 to 1912, gave to Walter was about one run per game."
"Yet despite it, Walter, through the wizardry of his great flight arm, and aided by his keen brain and wonderful courage, has compiled a pitching record such as few men in all baseball history have even remotely approached."
"Johnson's pitching average for eleven years is 57.5; that of his club for the same period is

TERRY BROOKS AND A BURNING C.A.C. RING

CARD AT COMMERCIAL A. C.

Main event—Terry Brooks of the West End vs. Harry Adams of New York, twelve rounds.
Second—Earl Charles Parker of the South End vs. Ed Lee of Chelsea, eight rounds.
Third—William—Killer Francis of Lawrence vs. Eddie Barrell of Quincy, six rounds.
Fourth—Larry Conner, starting time—8 p. m.

By KINGBIDE.

One of the biggest "houses" of the season is looked for tonight at the Commercial A. C. when Terry Brooks, West End dispenser of hard swings, looks up with Harry Adams, New York welterweight, who also is a some hard hitter.
Not since the Larry Burns-Johnny Donovan scheduled bout a short time back has a welterweight event created as much interest as this one.

Adams made a fine impression on his initial appearance in the ring, getting a well-earned decision over Harry O'Brien, South Boston southpaw.
The rest of the card is on a par with previous shows held at the popular West End sports arena, and there have been some mighty fine cards there, too.
Charley Parker vs. Ed Lee, sailor Delaney vs. Jack Vane and Ed Francis vs. Eddie Barrell are well matched pairs. Parker started his professional career at the C. A. C. and has won four times in a row at the West End club and once at the Arena. He has hopes his record will be 5-0 by the time he's through with Lee.
Mike O'Dowd, champion middleweight, is on his way to France, having left with the St. Paul dragoon.

BASEBALL SUMMARY

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C.

NEW YORK 43 21 40 Chicago 38 25 41

St. Louis 37 26 42 Philadelphia 36 27 43

Washington 35 28 44 Boston 34 29 45

Today's Games.

St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia at Washington.

Yesterday's Results.

At Boston—Red Sox 3, Red Sox 3.

At New York—First game, Detroit 4, New York 1 (second game) New York 3, Detroit 1.

At Philadelphia—First game, Chicago 1, Philadelphia 1; (second game) Chicago 1, Chicago 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C.

Chicago 43 21 40 Cincinnati 38 25 41

New York 37 26 42 Philadelphia 36 27 43

Washington 35 28 44 Boston 34 29 45

Today's Games.

St. Louis at Boston.

Washington at New York.

Yesterday's Results.

At Chicago—Brooklyn 3, Chicago 3 (10 innings); (second game) Chicago 3, Brooklyn 3.

At St. Louis—New York 3, St. Louis 3.

At Boston—Boston 3, Boston 3.

At New York—First game, New York 3, New York 3; (second game) New York 3, New York 3.

At Philadelphia—First game, Philadelphia 3, Philadelphia 3; (second game) Philadelphia 3, Philadelphia 3.

COMPADRE EASILY BEST IN ARROW STAKES

New York, July 19. Compadre won the Arrow Stakes, feature event at Empire City, running away with it all the way. He was a heavy favorite, Assano finished second and Whiskey third.

Wider Collects from Sox

Frederick B. Wilder, former Red Sox catcher, has won the right against President Frase for 150 back salary.

OLLIVER'S SELECTIONS.

AT EMPIRE CITY.

1.—Dan, Jack of Spades, Harvard.

2.—Harry Banner, New York, Great.

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ALWAYS ON JOB AND HUSTLING IS TY COBB

Expert Hugh Fullerton Has It
Georgia Peach Thinks Too
Fast for Other Fellows

By HUGH S. FULLERTON.
When Ty Cobb is playing ball it
alone is worth the price of ad-
mission. The one thing that makes
Cobb stand out above all other
players is that at every instant of
every game he is trying to make
a play.

He tries on every ball that is
pitched, or hit, or thrown, and he
makes plays possible by leading
opponents into attempting some-
thing.

Cobb attempted one the other
day on the Palm Grande, New
York, which ended by a hair's
breadth and, although he came
near breaking his neck and failed.
It still was a wonderful play,
made possible only by his quick
thinking.

He was playing first base and Pratt
was on first, another runner on third
and one out when Cobb ran over
toward the grandstand and caught a foul
fly.

TY ALWAYS AWAKE.
First base, of course, was not cov-
ered, and, after the catch, Pratt made
a shift run toward second, striving
to draw Cobb into making a throw.
Ty swung his arm as if to throw,
then with a pantherlike leap, sprang
toward the base. He was twice as
fast from the bag as Pratt and the
Yankee feeling his danger, leaped
toward second.

Cobb had the jump on him and, at
the finish, he hurled his body through
the air and dived at the ball, Pratt
getting back by inches and saving
himself. The pair were close, and
Cobb almost broke his neck, but he
taught Pratt the danger of taking
undue risks.

CHAPMAN HAS HIS JOKE.
Ray Chapman came as near getting
put out of a game in New York by
Tommy Connolly as he ever has come.
The Cleveland club voted to bench
him and persistently against the alleged
use of the mud ball by Finnan, the
Yankee pitcher.

They voted that Essential Jose was
entering mud over half the ball and
leaving the other half of the cover
white to deceive the eyes of the bat-
ters.

Finally Chapman, who was waiting
to come to bat, picked up a ball which
rolled foul, held it, reached into his
pocket and began to pretend to
sprinkle something on the ball.

"Here, what are you doing with that?"
inquired the umpire, waiting
for the ball to be thrown back to him.
"Planting gardenias in this garden."

PETITION TO THE SENATE FOR A SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

PETITION to the Senate to Support the President of the
United States and Pass the Suffrage Amendment in
Accordance with the Request of the President of the
United States.

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:
The President says that the Suffrage Amendment should
be passed as a just recognition of the work American women
have done for the support of the war. We agree with the
President.

The President says that this Suffrage Amendment is a
necessary war measure; that it will help to win the war.
Senators, that alone is surely reason enough why you
should vote for the amendment.

Senators, your petitioners urge you to stand by the Presi-
dent and to heed his advice, and to vote for the Suffrage Amend-
ment both as a war measure that will help us to win victory
sooner and as an act of high justice to the patriotic women of the
United States.

SIGN HERE

Name Address

Name Address

Name Address

Name Address

Name Address

Post additional paper here for more signatures and
addresses. Forwarded petition when complete to PETITION
EDITOR, BOSTON AMERICAN.

Maranville Leaves to Re-Enter Navy; Old Line-Up in Field

PLENTY OF TALENT ON
BOSTON MARINES' NINE
The Marines from the Boston Yards
are banking on winning from
Boston Base in their game on Braves
Field Sunday afternoon. Alford, who
was tried out by the St. Louis Cardinals
last year, will pitch, with
Conroy, former Eastern League,
handling his axons.

A kid brother of Jimmy Austin,
bustling St. Louis Browns, will be
on second, with Ewing, a Texas
League, on third, and Hartline, for-
merly of Portland, at short. O'Hara,
Flynn and Hartley, three tidy work-
men, will cover in the meadows.
Sunday's preliminary game will be
between Camp Devens and Fort An-
derson. The Fort Andrews team will
give a concert in advance of the open-
ing combat.

CALLAHAN SHOWED SOME SPEED AS A PITCHER

Jimmy Callahan, when a pitcher for
Kansas City, pulled a trick much
like that in the days when he was the
fastest-footed player in the country.
He was on pitching and there was a
runner on second base who was run-
ning up toward short with every
step. Callahan did the shortest in
up toward third base with the
runner each time as far as he could
see him.

Then Callahan, starting to wind up
whirled, got the start on the runner,
beat him back to second base and
touched him without throwing the ball.

DUNDEE AND MONTEITH ARE TOGETHER AGAIN

New York, July 18.—Scotty Mon-
teith and Johnny Dundee are once
more together, this time, according
to the news from Harlem, until death
do them part. The pair met; the
lightweight boxer said, "Let bygones
be bygones," and Scotty was the
first smile he has flashed in a couple
of weeks.

HARRY HEILMAN ABSENT FROM JENNINGS' PARTY

Hugh Jennings' Tiger band is in
the Hub without Fitzhugh's Out-
board, Harry Heilman. He left the
club in New York last night, leaving
his home at San Pedro, Cal. The
Harry for the navy, according to
Jennings.

MCGRAW GETS STEELE AND PASSES UP HEARN

St. Louis, July 18.—Manager John
McGraw of the Giants has aban-
doned his attempt to get Bun-
ny Hearn, former Braves. McGraw lost
interest in the deal with Stallings
when he came at San Pedro, Cal. The
Harry for the navy, according to
Jennings.

FOUR MORE PLAYERS RETIRE FROM BASEBALL

Three more big leaguers have hit
out to their bit. Pitcher Fred An-
derson of the Giants has left for his
home at Staunton, N. C., and reports
that he will arrive July 23. Third
baseman Baird of the Cardinals is off
to work in a munition plant at Wash-
ington, Pa., while Pitcher Allen Rus-
sell of the Yankees has joined the
Barrow's Point team of the Red
League.

No. 4 departing is Harry Heilman
of the Tigers. He's off for his home
in California, bent upon entering
the navy.

14,000 SIGNERS TO SUFFRAGE PETITION

Country Instant That Senate
Pass Susan B. Anthony
Amendment at Once

Determination to obtain quick and
summary action favorable to the
Susan B. Anthony amendment now
before the national Senate was voiced
today by hundreds of signers to the
suffrage petition contained in the
AMERICAN. More than 14,000 signa-
tures have thus far been obtained.

Impatient all the delay of the Sen-
ate in passing the measure is freely
indicated by prominent New England
suffragists. No other subject weighs
for an instant in suffrage circles.
Progressive women everywhere are
insisting that the Senators keep them
in suspense no longer by taking im-
mediate action on the measure near-
est their hearts. That speedy action
will result from the great appeal now
going to Washington by every avail-
able channel is predicted.

Evidence that the country is fully
awake to the playing of the situation
is contained in the response to the
petition now being circulated by the
Hearst publications throughout
the country. Signatures to this mon-
ster petition for the immediate pas-
sage of the federal amendment an-
tepe the measure to come to a head
up by leaps and bounds.

FORWARDED TO WASHINGTON.

The measure is being rapidly
forwarded to the clerk of the Senate
in Washington to become a part
of the permanent record of the forty-
year fight for the enfranchisement
of women in America. Already Eng-
land and several of the British col-
onies have given women the ballot in
recognition of their full participa-
tion in the work of winning the war
for democracy. American women de-
mand similar consideration.

Suffrage workers declare that, with
as many American men overseas, the
ballot in the hands of American women
has become an urgent necessity
to prevent the affairs of government
from being controlled by citizens of
foreign birth who are admitted to the
franchise of voters, as in some states,
following only a year's residence in
America.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT.

Appeals to President Wilson to per-
sonally address the Senate on the
Susan B. Anthony amendment come
from many quarters. This method
of gaining immediate action favorable
to the measure is advocated by the
National Woman's Party of which
Miss Alice Paul is national chairman.
It is learned from sources near to
the White House that President Wil-
son has the passage of the suffrage
much at heart and is doing every-
thing in his power to hasten its pas-
sage through Congress.

It is well known that the President
believes that the passage of the An-
thony amendment is indispensable to
preserving the high morale of the
country during the war. With this
fact in mind, prominent suffragists
make the conviction that the fight
is practically won and that the mea-
sure will be passed at an early date.
Until the final vote is taken by the
Senate, friends of the measure are
keeping up an unremitting bombard-
ment of Washington with telegrams,
suffrage and suffrage petitions.
"Don't slacken" is the watchword of
the more radical suffragists.

CIRCULATE PETITION.

The Massachusetts Woman Suff-
rage Association is circulating a
monster petition "for women's
to show Senators Lodge and Weeks
from Massachusetts just where the
vast majority of Massachusetts
women stand in their opinion on the
immediate necessity for complete en-
franchisement."

Well informed observers declare
that there is no question but that it
will be comparatively easy to secure
the required three-fourths major-
ity of the required three-fourths
Senate. Since the advent of New
York State into the suffrage column
statesmen everywhere concede the
final triumph of equal suffrage as a
permanent world-gain indispensable
to the progress of democracy.

Interviews with people who sup-
port the AMERICAN'S fight for the
immediate enactment of the suffrage
amendment follow.

KESTER M. HART, Private Secretary
to Governor Milliken of
Maine.—That woman suffrage
should be granted at this time
seems right to all far-seeing
men. Women are more and more
sharing the burdens of men.
They are doing as much to win
the war as their stronger com-
panions. They are a vital force
in the economical and moral life
of the nation. They should be a
part of the political life. If
there has ever been an argument
against votes for women, that
argument has been answered and
refuted in the work of women in
the war.

EDWIN M. C. FRENCH, City Man-
ager of Worcester: I have al-
ways been of the opinion that
woman suffrage would be a good
thing for the nation and I cer-
tainly favor any campaign that
will hasten the day when the
people of Massachusetts will have
the same privileges as their
eldest.

Hearst papers have been con-
stant champions of the suffrage
my thirty years' experience as a
newspaper man I have general-
ly found their editorials on suffrage
the most interesting reading in
this matter I have seen. I wish
the suffrage cause every suc-
cess.

Boston Brockton Beverly Hyde Park Lynn Providence Springfield Worcester



IT was three years ago that we
introduced Palm Beach Suits to the men
of New England, and this Live Store has been
Palm Beach Headquarters ever since. Some
thought us too optimistic then in predicting
that 100,000 New England men would soon be
wearing Palm Beaches, but time has proved
our figures far too modest.

Palm Beach Suits have be-
come the standard hot weather garment.
Fashion favors them, comfort demands
them; economy and the necessity for
wool conservation point directly toward
these handsome, cool, durable, low-priced suits.

But remember—while there's
only one Palm Beach Cloth, there are
innumerable different kinds of tailoring.
Well-tailored Palm Beaches launder
perfectly. Others lose their shape.
We sell only well-tailored ones here.



All sizes are here—
big ones and little ones
—long ones and short ones
—and there are lots of differ-
ent colors and patterns to
choose from. The natural
cream color looks the coolest.
The sand shade is very popu-
lar. Silver grays, oxfords,
pencil stripes, etc., for those
who want Palm Beach com-
fort with a worsted-tailor
appearance. High-grade tailor-
ing insures perfect launder-
ing. The Kennedy price is—

\$10.50

Other Big Values in Mid-Summer Suits

Rajah Silks \$22.50 Del-Beaches \$18.00
Mohair Suits \$15, \$16.50, \$20

Air-o-weaves Beautiful fancy homespun effects. Grays and browns flecked with green, red, yellow, brown and burnt orange \$10

Open
Saturday
Evenings

Kennedy's

Summer
& Hawley
Streets

New England's Largest, Livest, Leading Men's Store

Jamerson

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Pharmaceutical Boston St. Louis Kansas City
Cleveland Cincinnati Indianapolis

Big Savings on Hot Weather Suits

"Beat-the-Heat"
Silk-Trimmed
Palm Beach
Cool-Crash Suits
\$6.75 & \$8.75
Extraordinary Values



Why YOU Save Here

We have no unnecessary expense;
no high, first-floor rents; no free
deliveries; no charge accounts or bad debts; no
floormen or window-trimmers; no reduction sales.
YOU get the benefit and save on every purchase.

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White Flannel
Trousers

\$5.95

Worth More

A Good Buy

Genuine Tropical
Worsted Mohair Suits

\$11.75 \$22.50

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Summer Suits
All Styles and Materials

\$17 and \$22

No Higher

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Dexter Building 453 Washington St.
In the Centre of the Shopping District—Between Winter St. and Temple Pl.

TAKE ELEVATOR
"Save the Difference"
Open Saturday Evening Until 9 O'Clock

AMERICAN SUPPLY CO., Inc.
80 SOUTH WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON
In front of the Worcester
Boston Established 1885

GROGERS UNITE TO HELP FOOD DIRECTOR

Chain Stores to Report All Violations of Regulations to Authorities

To fully co-operate with the Food Administration in prosecuting violations of the food laws, retail grocery chain stores all over the city and Greater Boston have formed the Retail Grocery War Service Association. All grocery stores within fifteen miles of Boston will be inspected by officials of the association, who will report to the State Food Association violations of its rulings in private homes which are brought to their notice.

The public is asked to aid the association by reporting any case of violation which may be discovered by individuals. Every grocery store in the association will be provided with complaint cards, which are to be filled out and forwarded to the office of the association by mail or by street, where they will be turned over to the inspector for investigation. Purchases of sugar and flour will be especially under surveillance to prevent hoarding.

C. A. Adams, president of the John T. Connor Company, is president of the association. Other officers are: James Adams, treasurer of the Connor Company, secretary, and A. T. Loh, president of the Cloverdale Company, treasurer. The association comprises the following twenty-five large retail grocery companies of Boston: The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, The Olin Company, The John T. Connor Company, E. E. Gray Company, M. O'Brien, Inc., Economy Grocery Stores Company, S. R. Pierce Company, Rhodes Bros. Company, H. P. Hood & Sons, Houghton & Dutton Company, Rose Tea Importing Company, Midwestern Stores, Manhattan Market-Grocery Stores, M. Wiener & Company, Simpson Bros. Company, McKee Stores Company, Direct Importing Company, J. B. Blood Company, J. C. Talbot Company, Cobb, Bates & Yerxa, Morgan Bros. Company, C. D. Cobb Company, C. S. Johnson Company, Mills Tea & Butter Company.

MOTOR EXPRESS BIG HELP TO FARMERS

By G. F. DONNOCKER.

Motor trucks are being called into play in many parts of the country to take the place of regular freight or express service and have been found profitable. There are innumerable routes for a rural motor express line between Boston and nearby towns and cities, and this seems to answer the question of quick deliveries on perishable freight.

It not only is the solution of the delivery problem, but is a profitable business venture as well. Despite the unprecedented demand for food, great quantities are wasted because farmers cannot profitably get it to market. This can be cured by the operation of rural motor express lines, which have been endorsed by the Council of National Defense, the Food Administration and every other interested department of the government.

CARRIES FARM PRODUCE. A rural motor express line means the operation of a truck between town and country, carrying to the farmer, bringing back to the city, the farmer, merchant, hotel or other consumer may need.

The rural motor express line means the food supply by furnishing regular transportation of farm produce, stimulating the farmer's efforts by the knowledge that such transportation is available, enabling the farmer to avoid driving to town, thereby increasing his time on the farm and partly compensating for the shortage of labor, enabling the farmer to obtain goods from town on the day of order, and generally facilitating traffic between the farmer, the market and the consumer.

STIMULATES PRODUCTION. Hundreds of lines are in operation. There are twenty-five running into Washington and carrying 100 tons of food daily. As a result, carrying merchandise back to the farmer, production has been greatly stimulated and many farms previously idle are now under cultivation. Rural motor express lines mean that every farm and village store practically has a railroad station at its door. Operation of trucks have found the work profitable. In many cases farmers have expanded and bought a truck for their mutual benefit.

HOUGHTON & DUTTON OUTING TOMORROW

Hundreds of employees of Houghton & Dutton will have their annual outing at Lexington Park tomorrow. Outing sports for both men and women and other entertainment will be given on a building program, which is in charge of a committee headed by C. D. Walker, president, and C. D. Lilly, vice-president, of the employee's association.

THIS newspaper is an authorized Farm Labor Agency, No. 107, of the United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, with offices at 83 Canal street, Boston.

BARON BEAN

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Showing the Mean Spirit of the Baron

ABIE THE AGENT

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Abie Fell for His Own Boost

POLLY AND HER PALS

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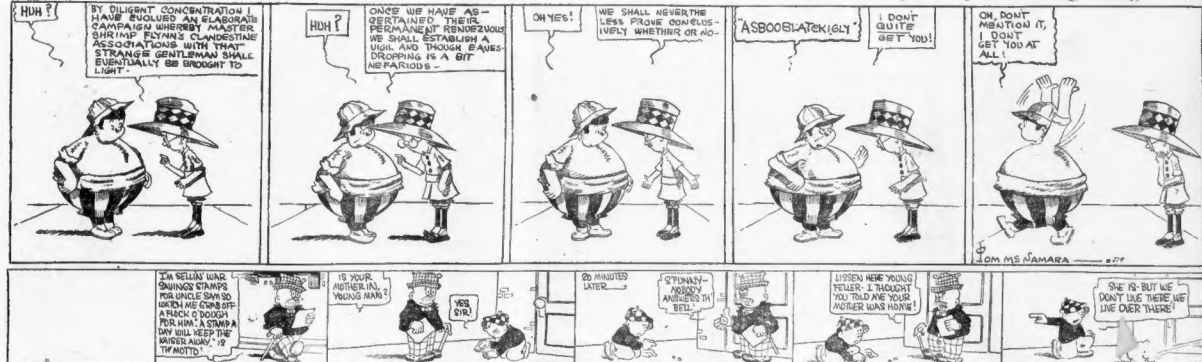


Quack, Quack, Quack!

US BOYS

Registered U. S. Patent Office.

Just Skinny's Way of Making Things Even



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Planning the Day's Sport



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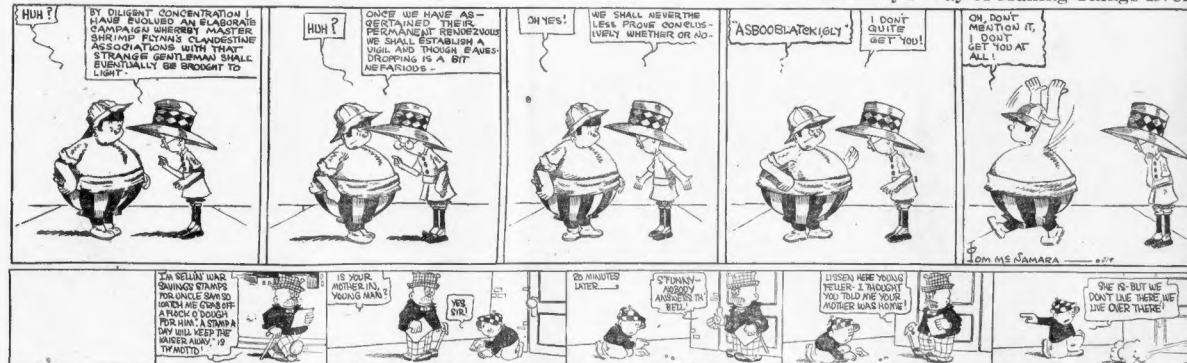
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US BOYS

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Planning the Day's Sport

Female Help Wanted.

Wanted:
UPPERERS
LASTER
GUM COAT
MAKERS
AND
GIRLS FOR
GENERAL
FACTORY WORK
American Rubber Co
Cambridge, Mass.

Girls Wanted
for light bench assembly
work, clean modern fac-
tory. Apply
MISS HINES,
(Fourth Floor)
112 Shawmut Ave.,
Boston.

GIRLS WANTED
Experience Not Necessary
Apply to
AMERICAN, 40 Summer St.,
Boston.

Male Help Wanted.
PORTERS
AND
FURNITURE
FINISHERS
Good working conditions and good
pay, fine chance for
advancement.
Jordan Marsh Company

WANTED
Man as Helper on
Linotype Machines
Good chance. Apply BOSTON
AMERICAN, 40 Summer St.,
first floor.

Service Staff Men, Eastern Mass.
Can you afford to leave your home
and family to go to a distant
land, to work for a few years in the
armies of the United States? If you
are a man of high character and
good physique, you will find this
work and the pay very attractive.
Apply to
AMERICAN, 40 Summer St.,
first floor.

BOY WANTED
TO OPERATE PASSENGER
ELEVATOR
Must have license. Apply to
Mr. Johnson, BEACON MOTOR
CAR CO., 905 Beacon St.

SOLE LAYER
Wanted—Thoroughly experienced
yard manager to take full charge of
delivery and of large retail lumber
business. Liberal salary paid cash
monthly with wide experience. P. O.
Boston American.

LAUNDRY HELP
Wanted—Thoroughly experienced
man to take full charge of
laundry. Liberal salary paid cash
monthly with wide experience. P. O.
Boston American.

STABLE MAN
Wanted—Thoroughly experienced
man to take full charge of
stable. Liberal salary paid cash
monthly with wide experience. P. O.
Boston American.

LAUNDRY
Wanted—Thoroughly experienced
man to take full charge of
laundry. Liberal salary paid cash
monthly with wide experience. P. O.
Boston American.

Hard Wood Finishers
Wanted—Thoroughly experienced
men to take full charge of
hard wood finishing. Liberal salary
paid cash monthly with wide
experience. P. O. Boston American.

DELIVERY MEN
Wanted—Thoroughly experienced
men to take full charge of
delivery. Liberal salary paid cash
monthly with wide experience. P. O.
Boston American.

WANTED
MALE ASSISTANT AND FURNACE
BOSTON AMERICAN
Wanted—Thoroughly experienced
man to take full charge of
male assistant and furnace. Liberal
salary paid cash monthly with wide
experience. P. O. Boston American.

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Male Help Wanted.

MACHINIST
THE MASON MACHINE WORKS, Taunton, Mass.
WANTS 100 All-round Machinists
First-Class Blacksmiths
First-Class Tool Designers
25 Engine Lathe Hands, 24-in. to 48-in. Swing
10 Horizontal Boring Mill Hands
5 Vertical Boring Mill Hands
5 Radial Drill Hands
5 Planer Mill Hands
This is for people Government work for day and night shifts, time
and a half for all overtime, 10% on night work, highest wages to first-
class men. Call or write to our Employment Department.

AUTOMOBILE
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FOREMEN
Service Station Managers
CHAUFFEURS
For Army U. S. C. Motor Transport
Service in France. Must be
between 22 and 30 years of age, in
thorough sympathy with United
States war program, allowance
provided sufficient to take care of
personal expense and dependent.
Apply by mail or in person be-
tween 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. to
GEO. J. PITTS, Overseas Motor
Transport Service, 30 N. C. A.
War Personnel Board, 311
Bldg., Boston.

WANTED
Experienced
Weavers
On Kaki and Piece Dyes.
Apply
AETNA MILLS
Watertown, Mass.

WANTED
200 ITALIAN
LABORERS
40 CENTS for 10 hours, pay
for 11 hours, of \$4.00 per day.
Double time for Sundays and
Holidays.
Report to Employment
Bureau, Atlantic Corpora-
tion, Portsmouth, N. H.
The Employment Office is open daily
from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., 100 N. C. A.
Bldg., Boston.

ELECTRIC WELDERS
WANTED
UNION STEEL CASTING CO.
31 Gerard Street
Roxbury, Mass.

Box Mill Help
Firm with first or second class
man to take full charge of
box mill. Liberal salary paid cash
monthly with wide experience. P. O.
Boston American.

WANTED
Thoroughly experienced
yard manager to take full charge of
delivery and of large retail lumber
business. Liberal salary paid cash
monthly with wide experience. P. O.
Boston American.

Moulders
CRANE and side floor, wanted. Ap-
ply to WALTHAM FOUNDRY CO.,
71 Fallon St., Waltham.

WANTED
Rubber Heel and Sole Pressman
Apply, Falloway Rubber Co.,
30 Mount St., Medford.

SALESMAN WANTED
Wanted—Thoroughly experienced
man to take full charge of
salesman. Liberal salary paid cash
monthly with wide experience. P. O.
Boston American.

HEEL FINISHER
HEEL SCOURER
Wanted—Thoroughly experienced
men to take full charge of
heel finishing and scouring. Liberal
salary paid cash monthly with wide
experience. P. O. Boston American.

HAND LATHES
FULL HANDLERS
Wanted—Thoroughly experienced
men to take full charge of
hand lathes. Liberal salary paid cash
monthly with wide experience. P. O.
Boston American.

BOYS WANTED
Wanted—Thoroughly experienced
boys to take full charge of
boys. Liberal salary paid cash
monthly with wide experience. P. O.
Boston American.

WANTED
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Nothing More Cowardly, Unpatriotic, Unjust and Unfounded Than the Cry of Sectionalism

CHAIRMAN MACLEOD, of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission the other day administered a very deserved rebuke to one E. J. Rich, formerly solicitor of the Boston & Maine Railroad, a gentleman whose services are not now as important to the government as they were to the old private managers of the railroad. Mr. Rich was speaking in behalf of an association of manufacturers at a meeting of the Public Service Commission of New England, held for the purpose of devising ways and means to protect New England's special interests during the administration by the National Government of the great railroad systems of the country.

The statement by Mr. Rich which brought forth Mr. Macleod's proper rebuke was an echo of that hullabaloo against the alleged attempt of the South to exploit New England which has recently been raised in New England by the moneyed classes and the representatives of high finance.

There could not be a more cowardly, unpatriotic, unjust and unfounded charge than the issue which certain wealthy representatives of the wealthy classes in New England are attempting to raise up against the national administration on the ground of its alleged intention to exploit New England for the benefit of the South. If there is one issue which endangers the internal peace of America it is the issue of sectionalism. We are not surprised, however, that it is raised, because every intelligent student of history understands perfectly that when you touch the pocket nerve of a certain element of the well-to-do classes you touch a part of their anatomy which is in tune to nothing but money, which is under no restraining inhibitions from conscience or love of country.

No class of human society has ever been so willing and eager to "stoop to conquer" as that element of the wealthy classes to which we refer. Always they have been willing and eager to open their country's gates to the common enemy, and see their fellow-citizens slaughtered by foreign soldiery, whenever they have thought such action necessary in order to save their miserable worldly possessions which they cannot take with them after their brief sojourn in this world. That wretched class thus destroyed democracy in the cities of Greece and in the Italian democracies of the middle ages. It destroyed Poland. This has been its record in Ireland, in the French Revolution, in our Civil War, and even today in Russia the propertied classes are calling in foreign soldiery of alien races from

every quarter of the globe to plunder and ravage their country if only the invasion may save their property.

This new appeal to sectionalism, this dastardly attempt to exhume the bloody shirt, was started by a man with years of practice in the execrable business. During the last national campaign Senator Lodge went down to the State of Maine speaking in behalf of Hughes. There he denounced the Democratic administration as under Southern control, and declared that Southern control meant unjust exploitation of New England. He pointed out the fact that Southern members of Congress were chairmen of the important Congressional Committees, and asserted that these committees had imposed unnecessary and unjust burdens upon New England and New York. The true cause of his complaint was that for the first time since Abraham Lincoln there exists an administration in Washington which is distributing the burdens of government fairly in accordance with the ability of the taxpayers to bear them. One thing that is troubling men like Lodge and other agents of the big financial interests is that the Democratic party has passed a tariff law and established a tariff commission which will not allow the manufacturers of New England and New York to exploit the whole country while at the same time they are exploiting their own workmen. What has still further troubled Senator Lodge and the other gentlemen whom he especially represents in the United States Senate is that the Democratic administration, under President Wilson, has imposed an income tax law which makes everybody pay the costs of government and of the war in proportion to his ability to pay them.

As a matter of fact, if the sectional issue is to be raised at all, these clients of Mr. Rich are the last people in the world who ought to raise it. Quite recently, while a representative of the AMERICAN was in Washington, a member of Congress from New England took from his pocket a letter sent to him by a prominent manufacturer in New England protesting against a pending revenue law and contending that this was another attempt by the South to rob the North. The Congressman was a little perturbed by the letter and asked the representative of the AMERICAN what he thought about it. That gentleman, looking at the letterhead and recognizing it as that of one of the oldest concerns in America, a corporation which had probably enjoyed protection for generations, replied somewhat as follows:

"Write to that gentleman and ask him how many years the people of the South have been paying him the tax on the article which he manufactures."

The member of Congress saw the point and laughed. In all probability he did not think it advisable further to excite an unreasonable constituent by attempting any such foolish thing as to show him that there might be another side to a question which affected his pocket nerve. But the representative of the AMERICAN was curious enough to investigate the benefits which this concern had enjoyed at the expense of the South, and found, as he expected to find, that it had enjoyed a high degree of tariff protection for nearly one hundred years.

Now until the last decade the South, having few manufactures subject to foreign competition, has received scarcely any benefit from the protective tariff, while New England, Pennsylvania and New York, the section whose reactionary element is now howling the loudest against Southern control, have received practically all the benefit. Not by any means that the

main benefits of the protective tariff have gone to the laboring men of New England, New York and Pennsylvania, for they have received very little of the benefit. The protective tariff was demanded by the manufacturers on the ground that it would protect the workmen in America from the competition of the lower paid workmen in Europe, and that is what it ought to have done. But in truth it did nothing of the sort; under it the manufacturer got his high prices for his manufactured goods, and meanwhile imported cheap foreign labor to drive out the higher paid American labor from the mills. This a great many people learned to their surprise during the recent Lawrence strike, when the most highly protected interest in the world was found to be paying the lowest wages that it was possible for human beings to exist upon—whole families working for five and six dollars a week—while the carpenters, the masons, the plumbers and all the other classes of workmen which depended upon their own labor organizations to get for them fair pay and fair treatment were receiving the highest wages paid in the country.

Until recently, neither the Southern agriculturists nor any other class of workmen in the South had received any benefit from the protective tariff during all the generations since it was first imposed, because the South was not a manufacturing section. It produced raw materials which were sent to the North and abroad in exchange for goods manufactured elsewhere. Now, the protective tariff obliged the South to pay more for all the manufactured goods which it was obliged to buy, whether imported from abroad or from sister States, in order that the New England, New York and Pennsylvania manufacturer might get an extra profit upon the goods which he manufactured.

Here is an instance of the tender care of these manufacturers for the welfare of their employees. Only recently the New England manufacturers had begun to oppose legislation calculated to ameliorate labor conditions in their factories, upon the ground that the new manufacturers starting up in the South were using cheap labor and that the Southern States would impose no expensive restrictions upon the conditions under which labor might be employed in the Southern manufacturing plants. That was true. To relate another personal incident may be permissible in this connection. Within a few years, during the pendency in the Massachusetts Legislature of a bill to reduce the hours of labor, a certain prominent manufacturer came into the office of a representative of the AMERICAN and held forth somewhat as follows:

"Now, I have come here to make a confession without an avoidance. I admit that our manufacturers have lied for years about the effect of these laws shortening the hours of labor and requiring better conditions of labor in our manufacturing plants, and I do not contend that the bill now before the Legislature will drive our manufacturing business out of the State and into those Southern States which are more backward about social welfare legislation. But I do want to call this fact to your attention, that there must come a time, sooner or later, when you will raise the level of conditions and expense in Massachusetts so high that industry is bound to flow off to the lower levels. I do not think this law will do it, or the next law will do it, or the next law after that. But the practical limit of these strictions is not incommensurable. We shall inevitably, if we allow the process to go on unchecked, raise the level too high in this State. Isn't that so, sir?"

The representative of the AMERICAN said to him:

"Why, then, instead of opposing the improvement of labor conditions in Massachusetts, do not your manufacturers organize and go to Washington to obtain national legislation which will protect you from the competition with goods made under improper conditions in the South?"

To this he replied very frankly:

"You cannot get our manufacturers to do it. I admit that it is the intelligent thing to do, but they won't do it. Some of them have manufacturing interests in the South already, and they won't concede the principle that the government has a right to interfere with business in this way."

At the time of this conversation the Republican party controlled Congress, and the President was a Republican. The manufacturers of New England, New York and Pennsylvania absolutely controlled the Republican party and had controlled it for a generation. They could have had this legislation if they really wanted it, though the Southern mill owners might with some show of reason have denounced it as sectional legislation in favor of New England and New York. The New England manufacturers chose instead to oppose labor reform legislation everywhere.

Now, one of the greatest achievements of the Democratic administration under this alleged Southern dominance was to propose and secure the enactment of a law which prohibited the entrance into interstate commerce of goods from factories in those Southern States where women and children were improperly employed. The Supreme Court of the United States, exercising by a majority of one its usurped legislative power, has attempted to strike down this law—we say "attempted," for the American people will never consent to be controlled by this reactionary decision. It is a source of great pride to the people of Massachusetts that its own two representatives on this Court, Justices Holmes and Brandeis, dissented from the majority opinion and upheld the just and humane law. Its passage by a Democratic Congress against the protests of Southern mill owners was a service to Massachusetts labor which in the end will far outweigh any benefits received by labor from the protective tariff, and a fact that puts to shame the charge of undue partiality toward the business interests of the South.

The assertion that the income tax has been used to favor the South and rob New England is absurd upon its face. Do these reactionary plutocratic gentlemen who have raised this sectional cry against the South pretend to believe that an income tax paid by a man who makes his money on goods which he sells all over the United States is paid by New England if he happens to live in New England or by New York if he happens to live in New York? The simple truth, of course, is that the costs of our national government, in war and in peace, must be borne by the people of the nation taken together, in whatever State or section they may reside, and ought to be borne by each person in proportion to his ability to bear them. If one individual in any part of the nation pays less than his fair share others must pay more, and the injustice done to one who is assessed more than his share is not lessened if it happens to be true that men of great wealth are scarcer in his city, State or section than in some other, so that their aggregate payments to the national revenue are less. If a New York or New England multimillionaire escapes his just share of the common burden it falls just as heavily upon his poorer neighbors near at hand as upon the taxpayers of other States.

The Democratic administration and the Democratic Congress have for the first time in the nation's history courageously undertaken to graduate taxation justly, and thereby to prevent Wall Street promoters and industrial monopolists from shifting as they have been wont to do their fair share of the public burdens upon the shoulders of the consumers that they exploit. Hence the outcries of representatives of monopoly like Lodge and Rich, and such unprincipled appeals to sectional prejudice as Chairman Macleod so properly rebuked.